

FINAL EXAMINATION

Instructions: Review the course materials carefully before you take this Final Examination. For each item, circle the letter that corresponds to the answer that is most accurate.

1. FEMA helps plan, coordinate, and manage disaster assistance activities including _____, response, recovery, and mitigation.
 - a. planning
 - b. preparedness
 - c. awareness campaigns
 - d. outreach
2. One of FEMA's goals is to create an emergency management partnership with (check all that apply):
 - a. Other Federal agencies.
 - b. State and local governments.
 - c. Volunteer organizations.
 - d. The private sector.
3. FEMA (circle all that apply):
 - a. Coordinates Federal aid for Presidentially declared emergencies.
 - b. Chairs the Emergency Food and Shelter National Board.
 - c. Develops community awareness programs for weather emergencies and home safety.
 - d. Oversees the operation of the National Emergency Managers Association.
4. Of the seven major FEMA program offices, the Mitigation Directorate provides _____ revision, distribution, storage, and print processing.
 - a. Fire service field guides.
 - b. Flood map.
 - c. Training manual.
 - d. Outreach materials.
5. The _____ Directorate is responsible for the oversight of the Emergency Management Institute (EMI).
 - a. Response and Recovery
 - b. U.S. Fire Administration
 - c. Preparedness, Training and Exercises
 - d. Information and Technology Services
6. FEMA's Regional Offices are the primary sources through which FEMA's policies, programs, and program objectives are delivered and accomplished at the Regional, State and local levels.
 - a. True
 - b. False

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7. The 1988 Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, which provides the authority for FEMA's role in managing Federal disaster assistance, includes grants for (check all that apply):
- a. Temporary housing.
 - b. Costs of restoration to pre-disaster conditions.
 - c. Debris removal.
 - d. Mitigation efforts against technological disasters.
8. Under the Stafford Act, emergencies involve any event for which the President determines that there is a need to supplement State and local efforts to save lives, protect property and public health, and _____.
- a. Ensure safety.
 - b. Restore habitability.
 - c. Prevent economic losses.
 - d. Marshal resources.
9. In many States, the Governor can _____ if it is determined that the law in question will restrict or prohibit efforts to relieve human suffering caused by the disaster.
- a. Declare a state of emergency.
 - b. Suspend local ordinances.
 - c. Request initial response resources.
 - d. Use the National Guard.
10. When a State emergency is declared, the Governor can establish control over wages in the affected area.
- a. True
 - b. False
11. After the President declares a major disaster, the FEMA Regional Director and the State Governor prepare the _____.
- a. Contract.
 - b. Mutual Aid Compact.
 - c. FEMA-State Agreement.
 - d. Damage assessment.
12. The Federal Response Plan is applicable to (circle all that apply):
- a. Emergencies declared only at the local level.
 - b. Hazardous materials accidents.
 - c. Floods and fires.
 - d. Radiological emergencies.

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13. The President's denial of a request for an emergency declaration is final, with no right to appeal.
- a. True b. False
14. This facility, where the ERT is located, serves as the central coordinating facility for joint Federal-State operations.
- a. Regional Operations Center (ROC).
b. Information and Planning Section (ESF-5).
c. Emergency Operations Center (EOC).
d. Disaster Field Office (DFO).
15. The major sections of the ERT at the DFO are Operations, Information and Planning, _____, and Administration.
- a. Finance.
b. Community Relations.
c. Logistics.
d. Recovery.
16. The amount of home repair assistance provided under the Disaster Housing Program is based on the damages incurred, as determined by:
- a. The Preliminary Damage Assessment.
b. The National Flood Insurance Program.
c. The FEMA-State Agreement.
d. A FEMA inspection.
17. Disaster Unemployment Assistance is funded by the Department of Labor.
- a. True b. False
18. The _____ (funded 75% by FEMA and 25% by the State) provides grants through a designated State agency to meet disaster-related serious needs and necessary expenses not covered by other Governmental assistance programs, insurance, or other means.
- a. Public Assistance Program.
b. Hazard Mitigation Grant Program.
c. Disaster Preparedness Improvement Grant Program.
d. Individual and Family Grant Program.
19. Following a Presidential declaration of a major disaster for Individual Assistance, loans from the Small Business Administration (SBA) Disaster Loan program are available to (circle all that apply):

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- a. Homeowners and renters.
 - b. Municipal governments.
 - c. Business owners.
 - d. Nonprofit organizations.
20. Agricultural Assistance includes (circle all that apply):
- a. Technical assistance.
 - b. Payments to farmers for emergency conservation.
 - c. Assistance in expediting farmers' income tax refunds.
 - d. Provision of farm equipment.
21. The _____ program provides assistance for repairs to or replacement of damaged structures and restoration of qualified public facilities.
- a. Disaster Housing.
 - b. Public Assistance.
 - c. Infrastructure.
 - d. Minimal Repair.
22. _____ is any action taken to reduce the long-term risk to human life and property from natural hazards.
- a. Preparedness.
 - b. Prevention.
 - c. Mitigation.
 - d. Disaster Resistance.
23. FEMA's _____ can fund up to 75% of the costs of qualified mitigation projects.
- a. National Flood Insurance Program.
 - b. Performance Partnership Agreements.
 - c. National Fire Incident Reporting System.
 - d. Hazard Mitigation Grant Program.
24. Everyone in a participating community of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) can buy flood insurance.
- a. True
 - b. False
25. In the absence of a Presidential disaster declaration, the _____ has authority to assist in flood-fighting and rescue operations and to repair certain flood-control works that are destroyed by a flood.
- a. Coast Guard.
 - b. Public Works Emergency Support Function.
 - c. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

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- d. U.S. Forest Service.
26. A _____ is a dome or bulge of water that is caused by wind and pressure forces.
- a. Miniscus.
 - b. Storm surge.
 - c. Tidal wave.
 - d. Tsunami.
27. Historically, the worst damage from hurricanes comes from coastal flooding caused by storm surge.
- a. True
 - b. False
28. As a general rule, the threshold for potentially dangerous wind chill conditions is about _____.
- a. 12 degrees Fahrenheit
 - b. 32 degrees Fahrenheit
 - c. 20 degrees Fahrenheit
 - d. -20 degrees Fahrenheit
29. Some hazards associated with thunderstorms include (check all that apply):
- a. Storm surges.
 - b. Water spouts.
 - c. Fires.
 - d. Tornadoes.
30. In a flash flooding event, as little as _____ of moving water is enough to sweep a car into deeper flood waters.
- a. 1 foot.
 - b. 6 inches.
 - c. 3 feet.
 - d. 2 feet.
31. Flash floods can be caused by (circle all that apply):
- a. Levee failure.
 - b. Intense short-duration rainfall.
 - c. Slow-moving thunderstorms.
 - d. Snow/ice melt.
32. A seiche is likely to occur:
- a. In areas of dense vegetation.
 - b. Along a lakefront.
 - c. In sandy areas with high runoff potential.
 - d. During times of heavy snowmelt.

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33. Factors that affect the local severity, extent, and duration of coastal flooding include (circle all that apply):
- a. Downbursts.
 - b. Tidal cycles.
 - c. Stream runoff.
 - d. Hail.
34. A Coastal Flood Watch includes information that clears part of the area that is no longer threatened.
- a. True
 - b. False
35. Hazards associated with extratropical cyclones include (circle all that apply):
- a. Hurricanes.
 - b. Heavy snow.
 - c. Downbursts.
 - d. Tornadoes.
36. In the Northern Hemisphere, intense tropical cyclones are called hurricanes, a term that echoes colonial Spanish and Caribbean Indian words for evil spirits and big winds.
- a. True
 - b. False
37. Historically, the worst damage from hurricanes comes from inland flooding caused by tornadoes spawned by the hurricane.
- a. True
 - b. False
38. Hypothermia can occur when temperatures are above freezing.
- a. True
 - b. False
39. Factors in the buildup of ground fog include (circle all that apply):
- a. Clear nights.
 - b. Small temperature dewpoint spread.
 - c. Cold surface air.
 - d. Stable air (winds less than 5 m.p.h.).
40. If heat exhaustion is not treated, the body temperature may rise to _____ or more and heatstroke may occur.
- a. 103 degrees Fahrenheit.
 - b. 100 degrees Fahrenheit.
 - c. 104 degrees Fahrenheit.
 - d. 105 degrees Fahrenheit.
41. Convective weather events occur most often:

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- a. During the late morning.
 - b. Mainly in late winter.
 - c. With late afternoon and evening thunderstorms.
 - d. When pressure gradients are extreme.
42. _____ occur mainly during the late winter and early spring when pressure gradients are extreme and soils are bare.
- a. Snowstorms.
 - b. Wind storms.
 - c. Thunderstorms.
 - d. Flash floods.
43. Windstorms are usually most intense during the later afternoons and reintensify at night.
- a. True
 - b. False
44. The National Park Service manages firefighting activities on National Forest land.
- a. True
 - b. False
45. In the United States, most terrorist incidents have involved small groups seeking to achieve a designated objective.
- a. True
 - b. False
46. Factors in an earthquake's destructiveness include severity, geologic conditions, focal depth/distance from the epicenter, and _____.
- a. Building design.
 - b. Early detection.
 - c. Rescue teams.
 - d. Resources deployed.
47. Tsunamis can travel up rivers and streams that lead to the ocean.
- a. True
 - b. False
48. Terrorism involving weapons of mass destruction refers to _____ weapons.
- a. Automatic.
 - b. Maximum load bombing.
 - c. Technological.
 - d. Nuclear, biological, chemical.
49. First responders may be the targets of _____ at the scene of a weapons of mass destruction incident.

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- a. Threats.
- b. Attacks.
- c. Secondary devices.
- d. Snipers.

50. The scene of a weapons of mass destruction attack will always be

_____.

- a. An international incident.
- b. Caused by a nuclear device.
- c. Sabotage.
- d. A crime scene.

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